

Immense droves of cattle are already in motion in Kansas going northward. the laws of Kansas permitting the passage of Texas cattle from September 1 to March 1.

Immense drives of cattle are already in motion in Kansas going northwest, the laws of Kansas permitting the passage of Texas cattle free of tax up to March 1.

The passenger graph goes the rounds that little Mr. Warren is dangerous to the state, and a malicious remark in a California paper that the cow-boy is not a live one.

Street, of Salem, Mass., is a scoundrel, a broadsword wretch. He has sold the towns of the Iowa, Indiana and Iowa, and is now at the head of the territories.

A woman in Cincinnati has sued a milliner for breach of promise to falling to have a bonnet done at the appointed time.

A passenger steamer is to be chartered by number of citizens of Salem county, N. J., for a trip to the Florida coast to inspect the agricultural advantages of that state.

The temperance people of Stratford, Ct., have appointed a committee to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the sale of liquor, and are selling shares, inviting all liquor dealers to petition.

One hundred and New York combined own nearly two thirds of the entire property.

Within their civil limits they have some one hundred and twenty millions of banking capital, or about one third of the whole amount held by the States.

Summary of the Alabama Claims Question.

The following is a summary of the correspondence between England and the United States on the Alabama claims. My letter to Mr. Motley, dated May 18th, 1865, Mr. Fish says, that the Government in rejecting the Convention abandons neither its claim nor the hope of a speedy settlement. He explains that the action of the Senate

opinion against the unanimity of public opinion against the acceptance of the proposition of England. Lord Salisbury, in his reply to the speech of Lord Salisbury, in the House of Commons, on May 12th, 1880, said: "The Convention of May 12th, 1880, was a success, as the acceptance of the Convention was not to be conducive to peace in the two countries. In view of the excitable state of the public feeling, he advises that the dispute should be referred to a third party, to the suspension should be referred to a third party, the shortest possible period, a constant war object. When the question is again taken up, England is asked to insert in the Convention the Government's disapproval of the Government's disapproval of the Convention and rights as neutral, in case the Convention becomes involved in a war, as a third power. The absence of such an amendment is the principal cause of the rejection of the Convention and its acceptance by both countries, would no doubt lead to its becoming a permanent civilized world. President, while no doubt to its becoming a permanent civilized world.

right to define its relations to the world and as far as its interests were affected by them, it was as free as any other country which justified its right in granting the same to others. Great Britain's position as all the countries of the world had a right to do the same thing, was the only one which supplemented it with acts causing damage to the United States. In a letter dated March 28th, 1869, Mr. Fish demanded that the negotiations should again cease, they being in progress in the United States. In a letter dated April 28th, 1869, Mr. Fish acknowledges the receipt of the acceptance of the proposed postponement of the negotiations and states that a sufficient time has elapsed to permit international irritation to subside. He then enters into an elaborate statement of the reasons why the United States complain. At the time the United States break up the Union, England and the other countries are at peace, and their relations with the United States are friendly. Having common interests, language and race, the United States and England have no reason to quarrel and no right to look for hostility between them. He concludes by saying that the United States and England have a natural and special friendship to the rebels.

England during its internal struggle, the rebellion in British India during the rebellion under similar circumstances, especially when the object of the rebels was well known in England and exclusion of a republic. The United States Government was forced upon and astonished when her Majesty's Government proclaimed the rebels to be belligerents. The United States Government was not tooting with them on an equal basis. This proclamation of belligerency was only determined upon the 8th of May, 1857, some days prior to the arrival in London of the first of the rebels. The President's proclamation of April 17th, 1861, was actually signed on the 13th of May, the very day of the arrival of Mr. Adams, the first of the rebels. It was in the particular aim of forestalling and meeting explanations on the part of the United States Government. The wording of the proclamation did not say that it was war, and it was not an exception of the rebels to a single battle, with

was sought. It was nothing more than the as-
 piration of a belligerency to come, but
 the people of the north have come and it not
 only thus endangered the Union, but the many
 States which justify a neutral power in re-
 sisting the insurgents in another State be-
 come involved and necessitated England's action,
 and thus the United States were constrained to
 regard it as unfrivolous to treat and finally
 the rebels, and so it afterwards proved to
 be. Meanwhile, enterprises in the ports of
 the United States, which would then otherwise
 have been piratical, were now lawful, and
 England continued to be the theatre of the
 rebellion, the navy, and the treasury of
 the insurgents. Armed exiles continued
 to be fitted out, and the United States
 ports which were authorized and equipped
 for the commerce of the United States, the
 commerce of the United States. The
 United States vessels were destroyed by the cap-
 tures, and had no ports of their own in which to
 trade, and the United States, whose only na-
 tionality was the quarter desolate, was
 and dispatched to sea and professedly
 in Great Britain.

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